

HOME RULE ISSUE BACK IN POSITION OF UNCERTAINTY

Ulster Ultimatum Crushes All Hopes for Speedy Settlement.

LLOYD GEORGE DEFINES GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

Offers Self-Government to People Wanting It, but Against Coercion to Compel Acceptance.

BITTER SESSION OF HOUSE

Action of Nationalists Forces Premier Into His First Embarrassing Situation.

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, March 7.—The presentation by the Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons this evening of a resolution calling for the immediate application of the home-rule statute to Ireland precipitated one of the most bitter sessions in months and threw the home-rule question back into its old position of uncertainty. The resolution forced the government into a declaration of policy towards self-government—namely, that any part of Ireland that wished home rule could have it, but that no coercion would be employed to compel Ulster to accept. At the same time, the proposal drew from the Ulsterites the ultimatum that they would not accept, which, coupled with the government's pronouncement, effectively crushed all hopes for a speedy settlement.

The Nationalists to-night, headed by their leader, John Redmond, were in conference, having withdrawn in a body from the House of Commons and Lloyd George was facing his first embarrassing situation since he assumed the premiership. For more than an hour before the Nationalists left the house the Premier had faced a whirlwind of angry questions from the Nationalist quarter, which at times forced him to take his seat because he could not make himself heard. He was called a "turncoat" on the home-rule question, and one Nationalist exclaimed, "Hangman Carson, he is only fit to be a hangman, not first Lord of the Admiralty."

TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES

At one point in his address he paid tribute to the President of the United States, saying that President Wilson in his recent speeches and in his action had shown that the United States government recognized the right of small nations and the people of the nationality. He called attention to the valiant service rendered by the Irish troops at the front, and asserted that they had enlisted with the understanding that home rule was to be applied to their country. In conclusion, he said there were only two ways of remedy—settlement or coercion. He favored settlement.

Mr. O'Connor was followed by William A. Redmond, who made an impassioned plea for a compromise between the Nationalists and Unionists, and set down the reasons for the appeal of the house. Thus far things had been running smoothly, but Lord Lansdale, speaking for the Unionists, threw a wrench into the machinery by declaring that Ulster wanted nothing to do with home rule of this sort, and sarcastically remarked that his section of Ireland had furnished troops and money from pure patriotism and without hope of gain for themselves.

Premier Lloyd George followed with the pronouncement of the government, and after stating that any part of Ireland that wanted home rule could have it, suggested two alternatives for the settlement of the differences between the Irish factions. One was a conference of Irishmen, and the other was the setting up of a commission of inquiry to report to the government and Parliament.

CONTINUALLY INTERRUPTED BY NATIONALISTS

Lloyd George was continually interrupted and, as he proceeded, was greeted with angry jeers from the Nationalists, who accused him of deserting home rule. In conclusion he offered an amendment to the Nationalist resolution to the effect that: "That this house would welcome any settlement which would produce a better understanding between Ireland and the rest of the United Kingdom, but considers it impossible to impose by force on any section of Ireland a form of government which has not their consent."

As the Premier sat down, Ex-Premier Asquith rose and made a conciliatory speech, suggesting that the ministers of the dominions who are in England should be called in to act as mediators, and report to Parliament. John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, immediately took the floor and declared in no uncertain terms that he would have nothing to do with further negotiations. He and his followers, he said, had been fooled once before. After a brief speech he withdrew from the house with his adherents, and the Nationalists went into conference. The only result of this meeting made known was that the

China Expected to Join Entente

Immediate Breaking of Relations With Germany Predicted in Peking.

PEKING, March 6 (delayed China).—The immediate breaking of relations with Germany is expected here, and it is generally predicted that China will join the entente.

This belief is due to the fact that dispatches from Tientsin say that Tuan Chi Jui, who resigned March 4, and left for Tientsin, has decided to return to the capital immediately and resume the premiership.

It is said that President Li Yuan Hung has agreed to give the Cabinet full power to frame the foreign policy. The cabinet is known to favor the severing of relations with Germany, and Parliament is showing a disposition to follow the leadership of Tuan Shi Jui rather than that of the President.

NO DEMAND BY JAPAN THAT CHINA JOIN ALLIES

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Ambassador Sato, of Japan, tonight handed as unequivocally false the statements appearing in newspapers of this morning to the effect that Japan had sent an ultimatum to the republic of China demanding that that country abandon its neutrality and join forces with the entente allies against the Teutonic empires, Turkey and Bulgaria. The ambassador refused to issue a formal statement, saying that such action on his part would give a dignity to the story which was altogether undue. "But I will personally deny it unequivocally," he said.

V. Wellington Koo, the Chinese minister, in a high state of perturbation, arrived at the State Department early today. He sought from Secretary Lansing some word as to the truth or falsity of the newspaper account. He was assured that the State Department was uninformed as to the facts of the case, and left the State Department in the same state of apprehension as that which marked his arrival.

The Chinese diplomats here are keenly interested and frankly concerned over the situation. But the Japanese viewed the account with entire calmness. Even before Ambassador Sato uttered his denial, other Japanese diplomats contradicted the morning's sensational story. "It is an entire fabrication," said one well-informed embassy official. "While we would welcome China as one of our allies, we would do nothing to force her into the world war. Furthermore, the ultimatum was alleged to have been sent on February 13. Surely the embassy here would have been apprised of it long before now there was a fragment of truth in the account."

WRECK BLAME NOT FIXED

Combination of Unfortunate Circumstances Held Responsible for Disaster on Pennsylvania Railroad.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 7.—A combination of unfortunate circumstances is held by John P. Dohoney, chief of the bureau of accidents of the State Public Service Commission, to have been responsible for the wreck on February 27 on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Mount Union in his report to the commission filed here today. Twenty persons were killed.

Mr. Dohoney calls attention to the fact that the wrecked express was four minutes late in reaching Mount Union, and that the freight train which ran into it was following it about five miles distant on the passenger tracks, having been diverted because of a broken rail on the east-bound freight track.

TO BUY MOUNTAIN LANDS

Purchase of 14,360 Acres in Southern Appalachians Ordered for Forest Reserve.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, March 7.—Purchase of 32,266 acres of land in the Southern Appalachian and White Mountains for inclusion in the eastern national forests was authorized today by the National Forest Reservation Commission.

In the Southern Appalachian 14,360 acres were approved for purchase in Lawrence and Winston Counties, Alabama; 998 acres in Caldwell, Henderson, Macon, McDowell and Yancy Counties, North Carolina; 354 acres in Shenandoah and Amherst Counties, Virginia; 600 acres in Oconee County, South Carolina; 735 acres in Randolph County, West Virginia, and 3,500 acres in Monroe County, Tennessee.

TOYMEN BACK PRESIDENT

Manufacturers Pledge Themselves to Support Executive in Every Act to Uphold Nation's Honor.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The Toy Manufacturers' Association, in convention here, announced today that resolutions had been sent to President Wilson approving his action in upholding and maintaining the rights of American citizens at home and abroad. The memorial pledged the organization "to support the President in every act to uphold the honor of the republic."

TO SPEED UP WORK ON NAVAL PROGRAM

American Shipbuilders Pledge Fullest Co-Operation to Secretary Daniels.

CONTRACTS AT FLAT RATE

Willing to Turn to Government Construction at 10 Per Cent Net Profit.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, March 7.—American shipbuilders engaged on government work entered into an agreement with Secretary Daniels today to accept new contracts at a flat rate of 10 per cent net profit and pledged co-operation in pushing to completion the navy's construction program.

Virtually all of the larger private plants in the country were represented in the conference. The builders, who have been netting from 20 to 30 per cent on merchant steamers, said they were willing to turn to government contracts at 10 per cent as a patriotic duty, and the secretary, on his part, agreed to protect them from undue loss. As a result, for the present at least, the government will not consider exercising the authority given by Congress to commander plants.

The next step of the department will be to call upon builders not engaged in government work to undertake such tasks as they are equipped to carry out. For the most part, this will consist of building submarine chasers, and possibly some destroyers.

PROMISE TO FURNISH COMPLETE DETAILS

The companies represented today will furnish Secretary Daniels not later than Monday with schedules of all commercial work in their yards for which they have contracted. Details of the capitalization of each concern, its fixed charges, material contracts, plans of plants and yards showing possibility of enlargement and number of employees will be included. A definite statement of the amount and kind of additional government work that could be undertaken, with an estimate of what might be accomplished in a year's time, also will be submitted by each builder.

Secretary Daniels said the list of subjects to be covered in the statements had been worked out with the intention of supplying all information necessary for the purchase of the plants would require. It will be valuable in determining the wisest way of placing contracts for new ships, and would be essential should it prove necessary in the end to take over any establishment.

The department is in correspondence with steel makers and other manufacturers who supply material for navy ships. Similar assurances of co-operation are expected from them. Mr. Daniels said he hoped to interfere with commercial building just as little as possible, but that nothing would be allowed "to stand in the way of supplying the navy with ships and munitions as rapidly as is possible."

COMPLAINERS INTERESTED IN LABOR SITUATION

Another element of the speeding-up program is the task of securing labor. Secretary Daniels, president of the American Federation of Labor, and member of the National Defense Council advisory commission, has called a labor conference in this connection.

All of the conferences and other preliminary measures are preparatory to the issuing by President Wilson of a proclamation declaring that a national emergency exists, which requires the use of the unusual powers granted him by Congress to hasten naval construction. After that step has been taken the emergency fund of more than \$100,000,000 provided for the purpose will be available to pay for high-speed construction, and the department will be in a position to require any shipbuilder or manufacturer to begin at once on work assigned to him.

When the problem of placing new ships in yards best fitted to do fast work has been studied out, the question of getting ways clear of merchant tonnage now under construction will be taken up. Wherever possible such ships will be rushed to completion and the merchant ships will be laid down, however, until the needs of the navy have been satisfied.

In some instances it is expected that, because of shortage of skilled labor and the demand for structural steel, merchant ships now on the ways would be completed only to the point of launching and then held up while navy vessels took their places.

23 SUNK OUT OF 5,005

Official British Statement Gives Submarine Toll for Week Ending March 4.

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, March 7.—An official statement issued today says that 23 British merchant vessels were sunk by mine or submarine during the week ending March 4. Of these, fourteen were of 1,600 tons or over and nine were under 1,000 tons. In the same period three British fishing vessels were sunk. The statement includes one merchant vessel and one fishing vessel sunk during the previous week, but not included in a previous statement.

Twelve British merchant vessels were unsuccessfully attacked by submarines during the week. The number of merchant vessels of all nationalities at United Kingdom ports during the week was 2,528. The number sailing was 2,472. These figures are exclusive of fishing and local craft.

COMPETITIVE TEST FOR POSTMASTERS

After April 1, Appointments Will Be Made as Result of Examinations.

MODIFIED CIVIL SERVICE

Hornet's Nest Stirred Up at Capitol by Burleson's Announcement.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, March 7.—Postmaster-General Burleson announced today that after April 1 the appointments of all postmasters of the first, second and third class would be subject to competitive examinations. Nominations will be sent to the Senate as in the past, but in making selections the President will be guided by the results of examinations, and will send in the names at the head of the list.

Whether the Civil Service Commission, under which fourth-class postmasters are now named, will conduct the examinations has not been determined.

The President's forthcoming order will provide for a form of modified civil service classification, under which all vacancies, whether caused by resignation, removal or death, will be filled by competitive examination. Those already in the service will continue without examination until the expiration of four-year terms beginning with the date of their last appointment, and their last appointment, and will then, it is understood, have to undergo the competitive test.

A hornet's nest was stirred up by the announcement at the Capitol, where scores of members were in their offices preparing to leave for home. The order was roundly denounced by some of the Democratic leaders, and several members constructed a "war move" to get combined Democratic and Republican support in a politically uncertain House.

CARLIN AND GLASS TOLD ABOUT PLAN

Representatives Carlin and Glass, of Virginia, were in a group of Democrats who called on the Postmaster-General today and who were told about the plan. Democratic Leader Kitchen, of the House, delayed his departure for North Carolina to go to the Post-Office Department to register his protest.

Most of the Congressmen who saw Mr. Burleson went on the latter's invitation to discuss the new plan for systematizing postal accounting by establishing central auditing post-offices in each district or group of districts.

One Southern member asked if the Postmaster-General had called them there to ask their views or to tell them what had been done. "I am telling you what is going to happen," he replied. The Postmaster-General is quoted as having told them that it was too late to protest, as the order had been determined upon, and would be carried out. He indicated that he was not the author of it, but that it was a measure of efficiency and economy.

Another member suggested that the order would put many Republicans in office, and still another wanted to know what would happen if the one certified from the examination were a negro. The Postmaster-General, according to those present, replied that the examinations would have to take place, and there would be "no special privilege to any one."

After the conference there were complaints that the order would take out of political life some of the most active supporters of the Representatives in Congress.

TO REMAIN IN GERMANY

Physicians Units Return to Deutsches Haus and German Invitations of Authorities.

(By Associated Press.) BERLIN, March 6 (via London, March 7).—The American physicians' expedition, under the direction of Dr. Edward E. Nippert, of Cincinnati, has returned to its base at Deutsches Haus, where it will continue its work under the direction of the New York committee. The expedition includes Dr. Hubert Dunn, of Chicago, and Mrs. Vera Hagner, and Miss Julia Hoffman, nurses, from the German hospital in New York.

The American physicians' unit, operating under the direction of the German-Austrian Aid Society of Chicago, has returned to Graudenz, in response to instructions from Chicago. The unit consists of Dr. Frederick Haegler, Dr. R. L. Bowen, Miss Alma Skoog and Miss Emma G. Quel, nurses, and Miss Frieda A. Martini, of Chicago, secretary. The German military authorities were very cordial in their insistence that the American units continue their work, and have given a written assurance that the members will be permitted to leave Germany whenever they desire.

The American unit stationed at Naumburg has discontinued its work there, after donating its medical hospital equipment to the municipality.

WOLFE PLEADS NOT GUILTY

Answers to Indictment Charging Arbitrary Raise in Price of Coal Mined in Virginia and West Virginia.

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, March 7.—George Wolfe, treasurer and manager of the Superior Pocahontas Coal Company and the Winding Gulf Colliery Company, entered a tentative plea of not guilty in the Federal District Court here today to an indictment charging him with violating the Sherman law by arbitrarily raising the price of coal mined in Virginia and West Virginia.

Wolfe was the first of the defendants to appear in connection with indictments returned by the Federal grand jury yesterday against 113 corporations and seventy-one individuals.

WILSON'S COURSE NOT YET REVEALED

New Action Within Few Days in Submarine Situation Confidently Forecast.

MAY CALL EXTRA SESSION

Democratic Leader of House Thinks Congress Will Meet About Middle of May.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, March 7.—New action by President Wilson within the next few days in the situation resulting from the German unrestricted submarine campaign was forecast confidently today in administration quarters. If the form of action has been determined upon, it was not revealed. The possibilities are the arming of American merchantmen by the government, in spite of old statutes, construed by some officials to prohibit such action; the conveying of the vessels by warships; the immediate calling of an extra session of Congress, and the placing of American ships desiring to pass through the danger zone under government control. Reports conveyed to the President during the day that the prospects are excellent for prompt and favorable action on his suggestion for a revision of the Senate rules, so that action can be secured on an armed neutrality resolution, were believed to bring the calling of an extra session nearer.

While some officials, notably those at the State Department, have advised the President that he has full power to arm merchantmen without congressional action, others feel that such a step would be stretching the law. It is pointed out, however, that any restrictions surrounding the arming of vessels do not apply to supplying convoys. The best judgment of the Navy Department has been against conveying for strategic reasons, but it was considered possible that if no other way is found, this course might be adopted.

TYING UP OF AMERICAN SHIPS MUST BE BROUGHT TO END

The President was understood to feel that the tying up of American vessels in port cannot be allowed to continue much longer. He also believes that the nation stands behind him in advocating steps to defend American lives and rights.

Mr. Wilson was forced to retire to his room early this afternoon by a cold, but previously he conferred with Secretary Lansing about the German crisis and talked with Senators about closure.

When Representative Kitchen, the Democratic leader of the House, left for home today, his parting information to his colleagues was that an extra session of Congress would be called not later than the middle of May. Mr. Kitchen made this prediction after a conference with President Wilson, although a Cabinet member was authority for the statement yesterday that an extra session is unlikely before "the first of June or the last of May."

Aside from any action on the armament bill, the need of an extra session to pass the big supply measures which failed at the last session is regarded by officials as imperative. Nearly all of the executive departments of the government will suffer, particularly the army's defense plans, unless Congress should supply the necessary funds.

OTHER MEASURES REGARDING AS ALMOST IMPERATIVE

In addition, there are other measures that the administration regarded as almost imperative which failed to pass. They included amendments to the Espionage and Federal Reserve laws, legislation to strengthen the Adamson law, conservation, foreign selling combinations and enlargement of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Post-Office Department's work is hampered somewhat by the lack of funds which would have been provided had the general deficiency bill passed. One item, \$150,000 for the hire of additional clerks and carriers throughout the country, is serious, as these additions, it was said at the department today, are badly needed to handle the increasing work in the numerous offices.

For the Post-Office Department there also was in the general deficiency bill \$25,000 for printing paper slips used in handling the mails, \$20,000 for rubber stamps, which are badly needed in most of the offices, and \$5,000 for printing stationery of the department.

The Agricultural Department had provision for an appropriation of \$650,000 for printing in the sundry civil bill, and the Interstate Commerce Commission has about \$500,000 in the same bill. However, the work of these two departments will not be affected until after June 30, as their present appropriations carry them to that time.

Members of the next House, before leaving Washington, requested the President to ask President Wilson to cause it to be understood that he will give three weeks' notice before calling an extra session of Congress. This request was made for the convenience of many in forming their plans for business affairs or recuperation of health in the meantime.

SITES FOR NITRATE PLANT

To Be Inspected by Interdepartmental Board on Southern Trip, Beginning Today.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, March 7.—Hearings will be opened at Columbia tomorrow by the interdepartmental nitrate plant board, consisting of the Secretaries of War, Interior and Agriculture, and army engineers. Plans for the Southern trip were completed today, and the board will leave tonight.

After Columbia, the board will visit Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky and West Virginia to inspect sites. The trip will end March 18.

Fight on Grayson Losing Strength

Opponents Conclude It Will Be Useless to Attempt Another Filibuster.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Republican opposition to the confirmation of Dr. Cary T. Grayson, President Wilson's naval aid, just renominated as medical director and rear-admiral, is not expected to develop much strength at the present special Senate session. Senator Weeks, who led the fight in the last session, is said to have concluded that it would be useless to attempt another filibuster, and the Democrats will vote almost solidly for confirmation.

General Scott was nominated as one of the few on the long list to be confirmed likely to cause debate, and if the controversy is cleared up without an extended fight, the Senate's extraordinary session probably will be short-lived.

SCOTT REAPPOINTED

Chief of Staff of Army Again Detailed by President Wilson for That Position.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Major-General Scott was reappointed as chief of staff of the army today by President Wilson. Because of his intimate association with the Secretary of War, the chief of staff has to be reappointed when a new administration begins during his term.

General Scott will serve until next September under the ordinary procedure, when he will reach the retirement age. In the event of war, however, he would continue in active service without regard to the age limit.

As chief of staff during the last three years, General Scott has led the fight of staff officials for reorganization of the army, culminating in his appeal to the congressional committees for universal military service. In the latter move he acted on his own initiative, as neither President Wilson nor Secretary Baker had reached any conclusion on the subject.

PLATOONS FOR SMALL TOWNS

War Department Seeks to Encourage Maintenance of National Guard Units.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, March 7.—To encourage small towns and villages to maintain National Guard units, the War Department in a circular issued today has authorized the establishment of detached platoons. Two or more of these platoons, coming from near-by towns or settlements, would form a company in a regiment or organized in that part of the State.

The minimum strength for detached platoons is fixed at thirty-four; one officer (first or second lieutenant), one sergeant, four corporals, nine privates, first class, and nineteen privates. The plan would support a four-squad formation, which could be drilled in company maneuvers so as to take its place with the other platoons of the company on mobilization.

MRS. J. M. DICKINSON DEAD

Wife of Former Secretary of War Expired at Home of Sister in Nashville.

(By Associated Press.) NASHVILLE, TENN., March 7.—Martha Overton Dickinson, wife of former Secretary of War J. M. Dickinson, died here early this afternoon at the home of her sister, Mrs. W. G. Ewing. Her husband and their two sons, Henry Dickinson, of Memphis, and Jacob M. Dickinson, Jr., of Chicago, have been here since Thursday.

Mrs. Dickinson was born in Nashville, June 3, 1853, the daughter of Colonel John Overton, a wealthy land owner. The family is one of the most prominent in Tennessee. She has been residing in Chicago in recent years, Mr. Dickinson having his headquarters there as receiver of the Rock Island Railroad System.

REWARD FOR MISS CRUGER

Father of Girl Missing Since February 23 Offers \$1,000 for Knowledge of Whereabouts.

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, March 7.—A reward of \$1,000 to arouse public interest in search for Miss Ruth Cruger, an eighteen-year-old high-school graduate, who disappeared from her home in this city on February 13, was offered today by her father, Henry D. Cruger. The girl has not been seen by her parents since she left home to go to a sporting-goods store, where she had left her skates to be sharpened. The proprietor of this store disappeared after he had been questioned by detectives.

WHOLE NATION UNEMPLOYED

Almost Complete Stoppage of Industry Within Few Days Will Result From German Order.

(By Associated Press.) AMSTERDAM, March 7 (via London).—The Telegraaf says there will be an almost complete stoppage of industry in Belgium within a few days, the German authorities asserting that this is necessary owing to the lack of coal and transport facilities. Practically the entire population of Belgium will be thus unemployed, with such few exceptions as receive special permission from the civil authorities to continue their businesses.

6 PER CENT EXTRA DIVIDEND

Declared on Common Stock by P. Lorillard Company, Tobacco Manufacturers.

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, March 7.—An extra dividend of 6 per cent on the common stock was declared today by the P. Lorillard Company, tobacco manufacturers. In addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, this extra disbursement is larger than any previously declared.

CAUCUSES FAVOR NEW SENATE RULE TO LIMIT DEBATE

Both Parties Clear Way for Modification of Procedure.

WOULD MAKE FILIBUSTERS IMPOSSIBLE IN FUTURE

Resolution Embodying Proposed Change Will Be Reported To-Day by Leader Martin.

ONLY TWO VOTES IN NEGATIVE

Measure as Reported by Conference Committee Would Require Two-Thirds Vote to End Speeches.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, March 7.—Democrats and Republicans in the Senate, in caucus today, cleared the way for early modification of Senate procedure, so as to make filibusters such as defeated the armed neutrality bill impossible in the future.

The Democrats voted unanimously to support a rule under which debate could be limited by a two-thirds vote, and the Republicans voted 30 to 2 to support the same change. The rule was recommended by a conference committee of ten—five from each party. The resolution embodying the proposed rule probably will be reported to the Senate tomorrow by Majority Leader Martin, with a view to presenting it for prompt adoption.

Senators La Follette and Gronna, Republicans, who were among the twelve who failed to sign the manifesto approving the armed neutrality bill, did not attend their party caucus. How much significance is to be attached to that fact neither Republican nor Democratic leaders could foretell to-night, although the Democrats had a distinct impression that the signal for speeches by these two Senators on armed neutrality was expected.

FAVORED BY ABOUT EIGHT MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS

In the Democratic caucus there were more than forty Senators, and with the thirty Republicans who voted for the change, this makes about eight more than two-thirds of the Senate. Several Senators of both parties are absent from Washington or ill, so that the proportion of those here for the change is overwhelming.

Senators Sherman, of Illinois, and Francis, of Maryland, were the two Republicans who cast the negative votes. Senator Sherman declared the Republicans would be in the position of acceding to it because of the demand by President Wilson in his public statement on the defeat of the neutrality bill, and in his conference today with Democratic members of the conference committee Senator Francis said he opposed any kind of cloture rule.

AMENDMENT TO RULES APPROVED BY CAUCUS

The amendment to the rules approved by the caucus provides: "That if at any time a motion, signed by sixteen Senators, to bring to a close the debate upon any pending measure is presented to the Senate, the presiding officer shall at once state the motion to the Senate, and one hour after the Senate meets on the following calendar day, but one, shall lay the motion before the Senate and direct that the secretary call the roll, and, upon the ascertainment of a quorum is present, the presiding officer shall, without debate, submit to the Senate by an aye-and-nay vote the question: 'Is it the sense of the Senate that the debate shall be brought to a close?'"

And if that question shall be decided in the affirmative by a two-thirds vote of those voting, then said measure shall be the unfinished business to the exclusion of all other business until disposed of.

"Thereafter no Senator shall be entitled to speak in all more than one hour on the pending measure, the amendments thereto and motions affecting the same, and it shall be the duty of the presiding officer to keep the time of each Senator who speaks. Except by unanimous consent, no amendment shall be in order after the vote to bring the debate to a close, unless the same has been presented and read prior to that time. No dilatory motion or dilatory amendment or amendment not germane shall be in order. Points of order, including questions of relevancy and appeals from the decision of the presiding officer shall be decided without debate."

NO AMENDMENTS EXCEPT BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT

The resolution is changed only slightly from that virtually agreed upon last night by the conference committee of ten, and which was approved by the Senate Rules Committee several months ago. The most important change was the addition today by the conference of the provision that except by unanimous consent, no amendment shall be in order after the vote to bring the debate to a close, unless the same has been presented and read prior to that time. No dilatory motion or dilatory amendment or amendment not germane shall be in order. Points of order, including questions of relevancy and appeals from the decision of the presiding officer shall be decided without debate."

The resolution is changed only slightly from that virtually agreed upon last night by the conference committee of ten, and which was approved by the Senate Rules Committee several months ago. The most important change was the addition today by the conference of the provision that except